

American Bee Journal



45th Year.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 30, 1905.

No. 13.



APIARY OF H. GIBSON, OF ONTARIO, CANADA.
(See page 244.)



HOME APIARY OF F. Z. DEXTER, OF RICHLAND CO., WIS.

Every Bee-Keeper

Or Prospective Bee-Keeper

should read *GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE*. It gives you the latest in the apicultural world. If you have honey and wax for sale it tells you the market prices. If you have troublesome questions to solve, it helps you. The very best bee-keepers write for it. The following noted writers contribute regularly:

C. C. MILLER,
Of Illinois.

G. M. DOOLITTLE,
Of New York.

J. A. GREEN,
Of Colorado.

LOUIS SCHOLL,
Of Texas.

PROF. A. J. COOK,
Of California.

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Enclosed find 25 cents, for which
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COUNTY

STATE

Root's Goods in Chicago.

For the saving of freight for our western trade, as well as to give much quicker delivery, we opened a branch office in Chicago, Oct. 1, 1903. The following taken from our catalog of last year, explains the transfer then made:

The business for many years conducted by George W. York & Co., at 144 E. Erie Street, as agent for The A. I. Root Company's supplies, is this day transferred to The A. I. Root Company, to be conducted as a branch office. Please note change of name to avoid confusion in our work. THE A. I. Root Co.
October 1, 1903.

To Our Customers and Friends:

In transferring back to The A. I. Root Company the bee-supply business, which we took over from them some years ago, we do so with regret, as we have labored hard to build up a large and honorable trade in bee-appliances, and value beyond expression the valuable patronage accorded us during the years.

Low Freight and Quick Delivery.

A glance at any railroad map will show the superiority of Chicago as a shipping-point. Because of the great number of railroad and steamboat lines centering in Chicago, and the large stock of goods we carry, we can give you the best of service. This office is in constant touch with the factory and home office, and in many cases can give your order quicker attention and earlier shipment than the factory, to say nothing about the saving in time and transit and lower transportation charges.

Wholesale and Retail.

We are prepared to furnish goods at wholesale and retail, the same as the home office.

Terms.

Our terms are cash with the order. We pay cash for material, and pay our

We trust the same will be continued to our successors in the business.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1903.

The conveniences offered by the branch office were evidently appreciated by the bee-keepers of Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States beyond, for the business done by the branch was much beyond our expectations. During the rush season—April, May and June—orders came in so fast that, in spite of frequent orders to the factory for another car of goods, the stock ran low, and some delays and annoyances thereby were caused. Some little confusion because of change of name and manner of conducting the business (from agency to branch office), but these have all been overcome. We are better than ever prepared to handle your business carefully and promptly, and solicit your patronage.

helpers cash every week for their work; therefore we must have cash in advance for the goods furnished. Do not ask for credit.

Beeswax Wanted.

We are in the market for good beeswax the entire year, and pay the same prices as quoted by our home office in each issue of *GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE*. Send your wax direct to us for cash or in exchange for supplies.

Extracted Honey.

In the course of a year we use large quantities of extracted honey, and are pleased to get sample and prices from parties who have honey to exchange for supplies. We are also prepared at all times to furnish first-class honey to any one who is in need of same, either bee-keepers who have a demand for more than they can furnish, or from dealers. Get our prices before you place your orders elsewhere.

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"Facts About Bees", a 64-page book written by Mr. F. Danzenbaker, giving a complete description of his famous hive and directions for using. Full of valuable information. Sent on receipt of a 2-cent stamp to pay the postage. **Send for it.**

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Three Points of Excellence:

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You can produce better-looking honey.

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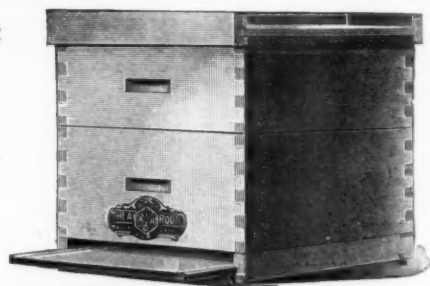
You can get more per pound for it.

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The great popularity of the Danzenbaker hive has brought the shallow brood-frame and the tall plain sections into prominence. It must be remembered that no other hive contains the essential features of the Danzenbaker. The success of this system depends on having everything JUST RIGHT, so you should place your order for the Danzenbaker hive with our office, or any of our branches or regular agents.

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AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861

THE OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

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GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 30, 1905.

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Editorial Notes and Comments

The National and Incorporation

MR. EDITOR:—You ask (page 197), referring to incorporation, "Will the Association take any advantage of the added power and responsibility?" Take the case mentioned, page 197. When reparation was desired, and the National was asked, "Are you incorporated?" if it had been incorporated, do you, or don't you, think the Association would have taken advantage of its power to say "Yes?"

C. C. MILLER.

We "don't know." Perhaps it would have done so. But it never did take any advantage of incorporation when it was incorporated, some years ago. Would it do so now, if incorporated?

Alfalfa in the South

To those who are used to thinking of alfalfa as a permanent crop lasting 50 years without re-seeding, it sounds strange to hear the Sugar Planters' Journal say that in the sugar districts alfalfa generally requires re-planting each year, owing to other grasses crowding it out. "But the fact remains," it continues, "that with three to six cuttings annually it pays to sow each year."

"There are sugar planters who have been planting alfalfa for years," and it would be interesting to know whether these planters have noted that bees have taken any interest in the blossoms.

Comb Foundation from the Rietsche Press

A sample of this has been received from Adrian Getaz, the man who makes the presses. It would probably be classed as heavy brood, and it is not likely that foundation suitable for sections could be produced on this press. In Europe, where thousands of Rietsche presses are in use, very little section honey is produced. For some reason the incipient cell-walls are much more distinct on one side than the other. The foundation has a soft feeling, like that formerly produced on the Given press, and would no doubt be very promptly accepted by the bees. Those who care to make their own brood foundation could at least make the experiment at a very small outlay.

Freezing Worse In Cellar than Outdoors for Bees

In a locality where the temperature never goes lower than 10 or 12 degrees above zero, one would never think of putting bees in a cellar, yet in colder localities a cellar would be considered unfit to winter bees if it should ever go as low as that, or even within 20 degrees of it. If it be so very bad in a cellar, why not just as bad outdoors? After discussing the question quite fully in the American Bee-Keeper, Frank W. Proctor says:

To sum up: A fall of temperature to the freezing point leaves the outdoor bees much more comfortable and better able to maintain their normal temperature than those in the cellar because (1) the air in the outdoor hives is much drier, and (2) because the bees outside have occasional opportunities for evacuating the waste arising from any excess of food they may have to consume during cold spells.

Bee-Culture in the Department of Agriculture

Through the kindness of Mr. Frank Benton, in charge of Apiculture in the United States Department of Agriculture, we have received a copy of the Report of the Entomologist, Mr. L. O. Howard, for 1904. In it we find the following referring to the

WORK IN BEE-CULTURE.

A great increase in correspondence on all topics relating to apiculture so far occupied the time of the single investigator in this line that original investigations had to be limited. This correspondence covered nearly every phase of the subject, and came from all parts of the country, indicating a very general increase in the interest in this branch, and often required special letters of some length to elucidate the information needed. Frequent assistance was rendered teachers connected with the public schools and normal institutes where the natural history of the honey-bee, and in some instances elementary instruction in the general methods of bee-management, formed a part of the course. Advice was also given in some instances to agricultural colleges contemplating the institution of special courses in apiculture.

A small number of choice queens of the Cyprio-Carniolan cross, which has proven such an excellent one for the arid regions of the South and West, were sent out. The extremely dry season in Southern California has given a severe test of the remarkable energy shown in honey-collecting by all crosses containing Cyprian blood; and while it has been necessary in many apiaries, in order to prevent starvation of the colonies, to feed a large proportion of the Italians and hybrids which are chiefly kept in that part of the country, reports have been sent in showing that 30 to 40 pounds of honey per colony have been found in the same apiaries in hives whose queens were largely of Cyprian blood.

The comparative test between the Caucasians and other types of bees, including Cyprians, Carniolans, Italians, and various crosses between these types themselves, and also with accidental matings with black drones, has been continued. The conclusion was reached that the Caucasian race was by far the gentlest honey-bee that has ever been brought to this country. Every manipulation necessary in the apiary can be performed with Caucasian colonies with the use of the bee-veil, and only in rare instances has it been necessary to apply smoke to control them. Very small quantities were then employed. Under nearly all circumstances it would almost be believed by all observers that these bees were stingless. The test regarding their honey-producing qualities has not been as conclusive, since the past year was, in general, a poor one in this region. However, in so far as the comparison extended, it was found that they held their own in honey-gathering by the side of the Carniolan race, although not equaling in this respect the Cyprian crosses mentioned above.

The revival in various newspapers of stories relating to the manufacture and marketing of comb honey has called for repeated denials and a plain statement of the absurdity of the whole matter, as well as the great injury it was working to the apian industry of the country. The newspapers and other publications which had inadvertently been led to publish these inaccuracies have nearly always been very ready, upon a proper presentation of the case, to insert a correction. Particular attention has been drawn to the fact that it would cost far more, by any process whatever, to produce a wax, or imitation-wax comb, fill it with honey, or any mixture designed to resemble honey, and then seal it over ready for the market, than it would to maintain and care for an apiary of the required number of colonies to produce through the agency of the bees themselves the same quantity of natural honey. This shows at once the absurdity of the claim that the greater part, or any part, of the comb honey on the market is an artificially manufactured product. This showing has also been followed by a statement of the fact that a reputable firm has for 20 years offered to forfeit \$1000 to any person who could produce artificially an imitation of comb honey which would deceive any person when compared with combs that are filled and sealed by the bees themselves.

Early in the fiscal year the apicultural investigator visited the arid regions of the Southwest, making an extended inspection of apiaries over the whole of Southern California, and further investigations in the central and northern parts of the State, with a somewhat cursory view of the conditions of the industry in Oregon, Washington, and

Montana. The conclusions resulting from this tour were to the effect that the introduction of various types of bees adapted in each instance to the respective climates and peculiarities of these regions, together with the introduction of certain honey-plants from other portions of the world, which, from similarity of climate, etc., would be certain to thrive in the portion of the country visited, would result in a very important increase in the honey-production of the West. The execution of this work is therefore advisable in the near future.

In the same way the Bureau will be able during the fiscal year 1904-5 to devote more attention to apiculture than has hitherto been possible. It is proposed as a first step during this fiscal year to establish a model apiary of 50 or 60 colonies of bees at the Arlington Experimental Farm. This apiary will be used in the general conduct of apian investigations, and as one of the breeding stations of the races or types of bees which are under observation. Queens of the Caucasian, Cyprian, Dalmatian, Italian, and Carniolan races will be imported for breeding purposes and testing at experimental stations and other places in different sections of the country. Some investigations will be made, and possibly an importation of the bees of the far East, particularly of the large races commonly known as the Giant Bees of India, one species of which is also found in the Philippines. It is believed that these bees would secure the nectar from flowers with deep corolla-tubes, such as the red clover, etc., the sweets in which are, for the greater part, beyond the reach of our ordinary races.

Plans have been made for the procuring and testing in different parts of the country of a number of valuable honey-producing plants which are known to be adapted to portions of our country where intervals in the honey-flows occur which may thus profitably be filled in. In this work preference will be given to such plants as have an economic value besides their production of honey.

Numerous complaints of the devastation of apiaries in different portions of the country by diseases, some of which are highly contagious, call for an investigation of the whole subject of bee-diseases. Some of these diseases can be dealt with during the coming fiscal year, but others, of a bacterial nature, will require a more extended investigation than the funds will permit at present.

It seems desirable to test the efficiency of artificial heat in the wintering and rapid breeding up of bees. The apiary at the Arlington Experimental Farm will be available in this work. Likewise the construction and testing of hives and accessories adapted to migratory bee-keeping.

In addition to the experimental work enumerated above, the collection of data regarding the industry in the United States, and particularly as to the honey-producing plants of the country, will be continued. Bulletins on pasturage for bees and the manner of increasing it, with cultural and other notes on new honey-producing plants; on best methods of rearing queen-bees; and on migratory or pastoral bee-keeping, have been planned. A limited number of queens of improved races will also be reared and placed for testing at the various experiment stations which do work in apiculture, and likewise in the hands of special agents for testing in particular sections of the country.

Surely, the Department has outlined some exceedingly interesting and important experiments and investigations in behalf of the bee-keeping industry of our country. We hope to receive reports of progress from time to time, so that we can keep our readers informed of the apian work our Government is doing under the direction of Mr. Frank Benton, who is its very competent Apicultural Investigator.



Miscellaneous News & Items

"Bee-Keeping in the Southwest"—a subject on which Louis H. Scholl is writing a series of articles for the American Bee Journal—has been discontinued for the present, first, on account of the illness of Mr. Scholl, and also because of his extra college work in Columbus, Ohio, where he has been spending the past winter. Mr. Scholl is a devoted student, and has applied himself so constantly to his studies that it has resulted in overwork, although it has also put him ahead of his fellow students, so that he completed the term's work in advance of the others. He has gone to Texas, where he will put in his time with the bees during the summer, and also help prepare for the meeting of the National Bee-Keepers' Association at San Antonio in the fall. As soon as he is physically able, and his duties will permit him to reach it, he will continue his articles for this Journal.

The General Manager of the National, Mr. France, sent in the following interesting items, March 17:

Another victory for the National Bee-Keepers' Association. The city of Kirkwood, Ill., passed an unconstitutional ordinance that not over 5 colonies of bees could be kept on any city lot. A purely spite case. One hundred colonies will be moved in the spring, now that the

matter is settled. This saves neighbors, and betters the home market for honey.

Again, I have received some syrup samples issued by the Syrup Refinery Co. They have the best labels for honey I ever saw, and very cheap. They are in five colors, showing clover leaves and clover heads with bees working on them, all life size on the labels, and in bright colors. I hope before the time for the National members to market their honey to get such labels before the members, as I am after anything to help them sell their honey near home.

Good honey prospects are reported from California, Colorado, Texas, and Cuba.

Northern bees are reported wintering well, also good clover prospects.

It has been decided to hold the next National convention in San Antonio, Tex. N. E. FRANCE.

Apiary of H. Gibson.—Four little views of Mr. H. Gibson's apiary appear on the first page. He had this to say about them when sending us the pictures:

I enclose four snap-shots of my apiary.

No. 1 is a swarm of bees just hived, which covers the front of the hive and quite a space on the ground.

No. 2 is my son and myself, where I scraped up two handfuls of bees from the swarm shown in No. 1. You will see we have no veils on, and are barehanded.

No. 3 shows my wife and apiary.

No. 4 shows the back of the house and part of the apiary.

H. GIBSON.

Apiary of F. Z. Dexter.—This is shown on the first page. When sending the picture, Mr. Dexter wrote thus:

As some of the noted bee-keepers are getting pictures of their apiaries in the papers, how would ours look? You might ask what we are noted for. Well, for reading the old American Bee Journal every week. I send a picture of our home yard that was taken some time ago. You can easily recognize the "old man," and my son and oldest daughter are the other persons in the picture. My place is named "Pine View."

F. Z. DEXTER.

Hurrah for Missouri Bee-Keepers!—Just a little too late to catch last week's issue, we received the following from Mr. R. A. Holekamp, of Missouri, which will be read with great interest by the bee-keepers of that State:

DEAR MR. YORK:—I send you to-day good news for the bee-keepers of Missouri. Our Apiary Bill has now been passed by both Houses of our Legislature, and as it has an emergency clause, and an appropriation of \$2000 has been made in the general appropriation for the purpose of this Bill, it will become effective as soon as signed by our Governor.

If an inspector of apiaries can be selected and appointed during the next month, he could probably start on his work of inspection by the time the bees begin to gather honey, and good work ought to be done this season.

I wish to thank you for the assistance you have given us by publishing my former communications in the valuable American Bee Journal.

ROBT. A. HOLEKAMP,

Assistant Secretary Missouri State Bee-Keepers' Association.

We congratulate Missouri bee-keepers upon their success. It shows what persistent and determined effort will sometimes do when put forth in a righteous cause. It will also be an encouragement to other States that should have similar legislation.

LATER.—We have just learned that Gov. Folk has vetoed the above Bill after having passed both branches of the Legislature. More about this next week.

Honey as a Health-Food.—This is a 16-page honey-pamphlet intended to help increase the demand for honey. The first part of it contains a short article on "Honey as Food", written by Dr. C. C. Miller. It tells where to keep honey, how to liquefy it, etc. The last part is devoted to "Honey-Cooking Recipes" and "Remedies Using Honey". It should be widely circulated by those selling honey. The more the people are educated on the value and uses of honey the more honey they will buy.

PRICES, prepaid—Sample copy for a two-cent stamp; 50 copies for 70 cts.; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.25; 500 for \$4.00; or 1000 for \$7.50. Your business card printed free at the bottom of the front page on all orders for 100 or more copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.

Some Facts About Honey and Bees.—This is the subject of an article written by Mr. J. E. Johnson, and published on pages 581-82 of the American Bee Journal for Aug. 25, 1904. We have republished it in 4-page leaflet form for general distribution, and furnish it, postpaid, at 35 cents per 100 copies. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



Opinions * of Some Experts

Spring and Fall Price of a Colony of Bees

Ques. 24—What do you consider a fair price for an average colony of bees in a good, 8-frame Langstroth hive, (or a hive of about the same capacity)—(a) In the spring? (b) In the fall?

C. H. DIBBERN (Ill.)—a. \$5. b. \$4.

R. L. TAYLOR (Mich.)—a. \$5. b. \$4.

REV. M. MAHIN (Ind.)—a. \$10. b. \$5.

ADRIAN GETAZ (Tenn.)—a. \$4. b. \$3.

L. STACHELHAUSEN (Tex.)—a. \$3. b. \$2.

EUGENE SECOR (Iowa)—a. \$5. b. \$2.50.

WM. McEVOY (Ont.)—a. \$3.50. b. \$2.50.

MORGAN BROS. (S. Dak.)—a. \$5. b. \$3.50.

E. E. HASTY (Ohio)—This can only be an approximation. a. \$5. b. \$4.

JAS. A. STONE (Ill.)—a. Italians, \$7; blacks, \$5. b. Italians, \$6; blacks, \$4.

S. T. PETTIT (Ont.)—a and b. Whatever it will bring when placed upon the market.

N. E. FRANCE (Wis.)—a. \$3.50 to \$4.50. b. \$2 to \$3. In Wisconsin this is what they sell for.

G. M. DOOLITTLE (N. Y.)—a. \$3 to \$6, according to the strain or "breed" of the bees. b. \$2 to \$5.

DR. J. P. H. BROWN (Ga.)—a and b. From \$5 to \$8, depending upon locality and upon supply and demand.

ARTHUR C. MILLER (R. I.)—a. \$7. b. \$3 to \$5, depending upon condition. Fall condition is more vital than that of spring.

PROF. A. J. COOK (Calif.)—a. In the spring, \$5. b. In the autumn little if any less, as bees always winter here, if they are healthy and have food.

J. H. HAMBAUGH (Calif.)—This is a hard question to answer. There are so many varied conditions. All the way from \$5 per colony down to \$2.

R. C. AIKIN (Colo.)—a. \$4. b. \$3. These prices are based on common financial ideas and practices. On a true moral basis they should be twice that.

MRS. J. M. NULL (Mo.)—a. \$5. b. \$3. I infer for the purpose of stocking is what the value is based upon. These figures might be reversed if value of honey is to be considered.

E. D. TOWNSEND (Mich.)—Supposing the hive that contains the colony to be worth \$1—a. \$4. b. \$3. This is about what they can be bought for. I do not know what they are worth.

DR. C. C. MILLER (Ill.)—I don't know. It's like other things, a variable quantity, depending upon supply and demand, varying in different years and places from (a) \$2 to \$10. b. 0 to \$6.

C. P. DADANT (Ill.)—a and b. I would not answer in dollars and cents because so much depends upon circumstances, but if I were to buy, I would pay 25 percent more in the spring than in the fall.

O. O. POPPLETON (Fla.)—From \$3 to \$5, but this depends much upon locality, etc. They would usually be worth at least a dollar more in the spring than in the fall, but it is difficult to fix any standard price.

C. DAVENPORT (Minn.)—a. and b. My prices vary according to how bees winter and come through the spring. But, as a rule, I consider an average colony worth a third more in late spring than the previous fall.

J. A. GREEN (Colo.)—It will depend largely upon circumstances. a. \$3 to \$5. b. About 50 cents less. In a locality where wintering losses are apt to be heavy, the spring value might easily be a half more than the fall value.

P. H. ELWOOD (N. Y.)—Bees in box-hives, \$2 in fall; \$3 in spring. Add price or value to you of hive with super and foundation, if any. If you are using or selling to a man who uses Langstroth hives, \$5 would be a fair price or value from cost standpoint. However, bees are usually sold below cost, as is much of the honey also.

G. W. DEMAREE (Ky.)—a and b. This is a question hard to answer satisfactorily. The price of honey-bees is governed by the laws of supply and demand as much so and more than most salable products. Bees sell in my locality at farm sales (10-frame hives) in spring-time at from \$2 to \$3 per hive; and at least 25 percent less in the fall.

E. S. LOVESY (Utah)—a. That depends largely upon existing conditions, and as the indications for a good honey crop, owing to the

heavy snow fall, are above the average in the greater portion of this State, I would consider \$4 a reasonable price for a single-story colony, or \$6 for a 2-story one. b. The value would be at least one-third less.

E. WHITCOMB (Nebr.)—a. and b. That depends entirely upon how many bees there are in the hive, how much honey they have on hand, kind and breeding of the queen, and her age, etc. It is as impossible to fix the price of a colony of bees for different localities of the United States as it would be to fix the price of a pound of fresh fish or a dozen clams.



* Contributed * Special Articles

Making a Honey Market—Retailing Honey

BY C. P. DADANT.

WHEN so many apiarists are asking themselves what to do to dispose of their honey, it may not be amiss to examine what is done in other countries. The following statement taken from the Swiss Bulletin de la Societe Romande d'Apiculture for December, 1904, will probably be read with interest:

To produce hundreds upon hundreds of pounds of honey is very nice and very good. But we must dispose of it in some way. To-day our members are relieved of the anxiety; in fact, for a few years past our section of the Neuchatel Association busies itself actively with the disposal of our crop.

When fall comes we keep a "honey market" in the city of Neuchatel; some years, if the fruit crop has failed, the "market" is held in September, and if the abundance of honey permits of it the "market" is renewed in December. This year the stone-fruits having been plentiful, we have preferred to hold the "market" in October.

A few insertions in the local papers, announcing the coming market, are published as early as September, to advise the housekeepers that they will be able to secure a supply of good honey for winter.

It is a pleasure to see the housewives come at the appointed date to have their pails and pots filled.

Allow me to give you a few details upon the organization of our market; the experience of some ten years has taught us how to manage its workings, and we are now well pleased with it.

We need first to secure a building sufficiently large to accommodate the handling of the stock on hand, and another in which the sale may be carried on, so as not to be obstructed by the clients. The Association in this matter is very much favored by a friend of our beekeepers, who rents to us obligingly some very good rooms in a central part of the city, and in close proximity to the vegetable market.

The day preceding the sale we receive the honey of the members. The members of the honey-market committee weigh the pails brought and verify the contents, which must be liquid and free from impurities. Then they proceed to the putting up in tins containing 1, 2, 4, 5 and 10 pounds, and on each tin is gummed the label of the Association. During the two days of the honey-market we also make an open sale—that is, we fill any and all receptacles brought by purchasers for that object. A large tank containing 450 pounds, put up on a stand and supplied with a faucet of large size, gives excellent service. The handling of the honey is much facilitated by this tank, which we did not have at the outset. The unsold honey is afterwards put up in tins of different sizes, and with guarantee labels over the cover and deposited in our three agencies in the city, these taking charge of the sale thereafter for a commission of 10 percent. The empty pails are weighed and returned to their several owners. The cashier balances up the accounts and makes a first distribution of cash during December; the balance is paid after the agents have concluded their sales.

The organizing of such a "market" as we keep requires a mutual understanding and some good-will on the part of the producers and of the salesmen. The task of the cashier or treasurer is often difficult, and yet, in spite of the imperfections of our methods, we are usually rewarded for our trouble by a large sale of honey. The prices, of course, have quite an influence on the amount which may be sold during the two days of the "market." During the years when honey is cheap we see among our customers many working people who desire to become acquainted with the taste of honey, while, on the other hand, this year, for instance, as the honey had to be sold at 20 cents per pound, we have not been able to take advantage of the custom of the small purses who consider honey at this price as a luxury, which must not be consumed unless sickness demands it. It is to be regretted that we must raise the prices at times, for the production is ever on the increase, and we must increase the demand also. Yet I would not wish to be understood as being in favor of lowering prices too much—that is, I do not wish to see the Associations sell at a price below 16 cents—it would be a mistake, because the expense incurred in organizing the market causes a reduction of 2 to 3 cents per pound on the returns to the producer.

Let us, however, not forget the useful side of this market, which is causing good honey to be more and more known and appreciated in all classes of society. The beginning is often difficult; the public

does not come at once, but by renewing this annual advertisement—this method of popularizing the consumption of honey—we slowly create a good clientele that will remain faithful to the Association, and will return annually to the honey market. E. BONNOTE.

It is, of course, more difficult to follow this method in a sparsely settled country like the United States than in Switzerland, where honey-producers are in great numbers, but not extensively, engaged in bee-culture. But I believe there are some hints in the doings of Europeans. There are many things in which we could imitate them. For instance, their street fairs in small cities twice or three times a year, are the means of helping trades and purchases of all kinds. Whoever wants to buy a horse, a cow, or sell one, goes to the street fair and is sure to find all sorts of bargains. So it might be with honey-sales. If local bee-associations in the neighborhood of large centers would take advantage of the cheapest means of advertising, and let the people know that good honey—honey known to be pure, and guaranteed by their local association—would be offered for sale on certain days at certain points, there would probably be enough sale and enough additional advertising in those "markets" to prove very beneficial to the fraternity. Many people hesitate to buy honey because they fear adulteration, and many of these would probably go readily to get their supply from a local association that was known to represent the honest producer of pure honey.

Is not this matter worth considering?

Hancock Co., Ill.



Shaking of Bees for Comb-Honey Production Without Any Increase

BY L. STACHELHAUSEN.

ON page 19 I find an editorial note saying that the plan for making shaken swarms is at least 39 years old. There has been a general misunderstanding in this respect for about five years, when the making of shook swarms commenced to receive the attention of American bee-keepers.

The plan of making artificial swarms by shaking or brushing the bees off of the combs is nearly as old as the movable comb itself. I have made such swarms ever since I commenced bee-keeping, 38 years ago, and saw other bee-keepers make them some years before that. It is the same thing as the driving of swarms from a straw-hive, which has probably been known and practiced for 200 years. Even the plan to make three colonies out of two is very old.

Of newer date are only some modifications. It was the rule that a shaken, brushed or driven swarm should be put on the old stand to get all the field-bees. C. J. H. Gravenhorst, in Germany, about 1878, was the first who explained how to operate when the shaken swarm should be put on a new stand.

So far the purpose of shaking was increase. I believe I was the first one to use this manipulation for any other purpose.

Since 1880 I have been keeping bees here in Texas, and I used at first the 10-frame Langstroth hive, but later a still larger one. I soon found that these large hives are favorable for spring development, but not practical for comb-honey production, while swarms, natural or shaken—especially if they are very strong and hived on starters only—had always given a good crop of comb honey.

There was only one thing I did not like—such swarms were getting weaker all the time during the first 21 days, because no young bees were gnawing out of the cells; the brood in the swarm was increasing, and more bees were necessary to nurse this brood. This, again, causes a diminishing of the field-force at a time when a large force is most needed. If the bees which are reared in the parent colony could be given to the swarm at the right time, we could have the field-force as in an undivided colony.

Heddon's method of preventing afterswarms had given me the idea how to secure this. I put the shaken or natural swarm on the old stand, and the parent colony close by its side; 10 days afterward the most bees of the old hive were shaken in front of the swarm and the queen-cells cut out; and 21 days after the swarm was made all the bees of the parent colony were united with the swarm. There is no increase and no interruption in breeding. I used this plan about 8 years ago, and as I found it a success I published it in *Gleanings*. Nobody mentioned it till about a year afterward, when E. R. Root brought it more prominently before the bee-keeping public. Now, from several sides we hear:

"That is old; somebody made shaken swarms some years ago." But the shaken swarm is only a part of my plan, and can just as well be a natural swarm.

The whole thing is very simple, and it is very probable that some used a similar plan at the same time or before I did, but it was not published before I mentioned my plan in December, 1899, and before I described it in *Gleanings* (1900, page 840). I know of one such plan—that is, the parent hive is set on top of the swarm and a connection is made by a channel or otherwise from the upper alighting-hole down to the lower one, so that every bee that flies out from the upper hive will, after returning, unite with the swarm.

I claim to be the first one who used a plan to unite all the bees from the parent colony at the proper time with the shaken or natural swarm, and in this connection used a new management for comb-honey production, gaining the advantage of large hives during spring development, and of small hives during the honey-flow. Bexar Co., Tex.



Convention Proceedings

Report of the Wisconsin Convention.

(Continued from page 231.)

The convention took up the question of affiliated bee-keepers' societies in Wisconsin with the State Association, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject.

Mr. F. Wilcox was recommended for judge of the apian exhibit at the next State Fair.

C. Spangenburg exhibited a single-comb honey-extractor which cost 35 cents. He made it himself. It consisted of a handle or pole about 4 feet long, around which swung a wooden half-cylinder about 20 inches long, in which was supported a flat wire-cloth whereon was laid the comb of honey to be extracted. This half-cylinder was attached at each end of it to the pole by means of metal rings, and the whole thing was swung around the pole by a peculiar movement of the hand at its top, the lower end of the pole having a sharp point, which was supposed to drop into a small round hole in the floor. It is an ingenious invention, but hardly practical for the specialist bee-keeper!

The first thing at the morning session of the second day was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, N. E. France; Vice-President, Jacob Huffman; Secretary, Gus Dittmer, of Augusta; and Treasurer, F. Wilcox.

It was reported that at the last Minnesota State Fair there were 152 entries in the apian department, for which \$408 in cash premiums was offered. Wisconsin offered a total of only \$97 at its last Fair. A committee of three was ordered on State Fair Apian Exhibits, consisting of Pres. France, and Messrs. Putnam and Wilcox, with instructions to endeavor to secure, if possible, for the Wisconsin State Fair, a premium list similar to that of Minnesota.

Mrs. Millie Honaker read the only paper of the convention, on the subject, "Who Is, and Who Will Make, a Successful Bee-Keeper." It was an excellent paper.

Practically all of the time of the convention was devoted to the discussion of questions, which is fast becoming the popular kind of program for bee-keepers' conventions.

In reply to the question about emptying barrels of granulated honey, it was advised first to lay a sheet of zinc or heavy paper on the floor, on which place the barrel, and then remove all of the barrel except the lower head. The honey can then be shoveled into any large receptacle for melting.

Experience was called for as to feeding syrup and water in the spring, in the open, for stimulating brood-rearing. It was suggested that it might cause robbing. Some one advised putting combs of honey or syrup in empty hives where bees can get at them. This was found to work well.

For late feeding it was suggested that by elevating the front of the hive a little the feed could be poured in at the entrance on the bottom-board. This was found to work all right, giving the feed in the evening, as the bees would have it all carried up by morning. That is, provided the nights were not too cold. One pint, or even half a pint, at a feeding was mentioned.

Do bees winter well on buckwheat honey? Yes. ☐

Is an absorbent on top of the hive necessary for safe wintering? Yes, especially outdoors.

Does not the lack of a fall honey-flow account for the loss of bees in winter? Yes, even if the bees are fed for winter stores.

Which is the better for marketing dark extracted honey—barrels or cans? Barrels for manufacturers, and cans for retailing to families.

Should Wisconsin establish an Apiarian Experiment Station? Yes.

As to putting bees out of the cellar at night or in the daytime, 15 voted for the day and 4 for the night.

As to using full sheets of foundation in the sections, some suggested that it caused a midrib in the honey, and interfered with its sale. Some thought that the foundation sometimes used was too thick, and that the very thinnest should be put in sections.

Can foul brood be carried by queens in the mails? Yes, and no. Not by the queen, but by the honey in the cage. It was advised to throw away the cage in which the queen arrived, transferring her into a new cage in which to introduce her.

Would you recommend feeding artificial pollen in the spring? Yes, if there was no natural pollen when needed.

What is the condition of foul brood throughout the State of Wisconsin? Pres. France reported that there was still some in perhaps 4 or 5 counties. If its importation from other States could be prohibited it would very soon be all wiped out. A vote of thanks was tendered Pres. France for his good work as State Inspector of Apiaries.

How do you free melted honey from air-bubbles? Let it stand a while after bottling.

What is the best kind of soil in which to build a beecellar? It depends upon the location. A cellar in sandy soil will winter bees best.

The convention adjourned to meet in 1906 at the call of the Executive Committee.



Our Sister Bee-Keepers

Conducted by EMMA M. WILSON, Marengo, Ill.

Bees Gathering Honey—Destroyer for Black Ants

I enclose a picture of my apiary and home, taken by myself. It is not a very good one, as I am not experienced in the work.



APIARY OF MRS. M. WATSON, OF MERCED CO., CALIF.

The weather here is beautiful now. The almond trees are in bloom, and the fruit-trees soon will be. Bees are gathering some honey, and we hope to have a good season.

Can you give me, through the American Bee Journal, the remedy for destroying those little black ants that are in

and around the bee-hives? I saw it in this paper last spring, but lost it, and have forgotten what it was.

Merced Co., Calif., Feb. 7.

MRS. M. WATSON.

I think perhaps this is the item you refer to on page 99, 1904:

"Mr. H. Potter, in the British Bee Journal, gives his method of getting rid of ants:

"I mixed some bee-candy with arsenic, and put it under the hive, placing a piece of perforated zinc over the candy, and a small box over all, to make sure that the bees could not get at it. The effect was surprising! On the first day the candy was black with ants; the second day only 2 or 3 to be seen; third day ants all gone. I have had no more trouble with them this season. Ants eat their dead, and therefore a wholesale poisoning had been set up by them devouring their dead comrades."

The perforated zinc mentioned must have had smaller perforations than the ordinary perforated zinc. Small enough not to allow the bees to pass through, while the ants could.

Thank you for the beautiful picture. I hope it may be printed in the Journal so the other sisters may enjoy it.

Feeding—Bees Loafing—Starters—Color of Drones—Comb Honey Management, Etc.

1. Is there a limit to the number of questions one person may ask in a year? I hope not, for there are so many things I want to know, and the American Bee Journal is so full of good things.

2. It is fine, warm weather now after a very bad winter on other creatures—though perhaps not so hard on bees. Upon lifting the hives to-day I find one very light. The bees are flying a little, and there are many dead bees in front of each hive. I have put a super filled with unfinished sections upon the light hive. Is that a wise course?

3. Could bees be fed sugar syrup safely on warm, bright days from now on?

4. What do little crumbs of wax, light and dark in color, signify at this time of year at the entrance and on the alighting-board?

5. One of the great troubles I have with the bees is their loafing. They hang out in great clusters. If heat causes it I should think they could find nothing hotter than the bunches in which they arrange themselves. "A B C" says, "Never allow the bees to hang out," but I have been unable to prevent it. Giving more air and more super-room doesn't seem to be sufficient. What can you suggest as cause and cure?

6. Do you consider it wise to put starters in the sections on all four sides, or only top and bottom, and why?

7. Does any one know with certainty the relative yield of comb and extracted honey under just the same conditions?

8. I notice in the summer a change in the color of

drones. Last season they were yellow and glossy early, but by August they were much darker, and some seemed nearly all black. What does that indicate?

9. What are bees doing when they stand for a long while with wings moving rapidly and abdomen erect, about

the entrance of the hive and even up on the front?

10. Starting this season with 6 or 7 colonies, how would you manage them to secure the most comb honey—natural swarms or artificial, or no swarms at all, as far as possible?

11. I should like to increase as much as possible and not interfere with the honey crop. Do you advise putting on a brood-chamber first with full sheets of comb to get them used to working up there?

12. An article, or series of articles, on the meaning and significance of various indications and signs—in other words, the ways in which you judge of conditions in the hive throughout the season, would be most helpful to beginners like myself. I am always encountering some condition which I am unable to translate into simple English language.

13. During the early season and swarming time how often is it wise to look through the hives?

14. Does it do any harm to look too often? Does it disturb the bees or interfere seriously with their work?

Clark Co., Kans., Feb. 24.

HELEN PERRY.

1. The limitations as to questions do not come from their number but from their character. Any number of questions connected with bee-keeping may be asked, provided they are not already answered in the text-books, or books of instruction about bees. The intelligent beginner—and, for that matter, long after she has graduated from the class of beginners—will always find plenty of questions not answered in the books; and in such cases the bee-paper is needed to help out. No one who has faithfully studied her bee-book need be afraid of asking too many questions.

2. Yes, provided you are sure the bees reach the sections. If put on when very cold, it would be of no use till a day came warm enough for the bees to move freely.

3. Y—es, provided you can count on their flying every few days. In other words, it is not best till winter is well over.

4. Chiefly cappings that the bees have gnawed from the sealed honey.

5. The advice of "A B C" might be amended: "Never let bees hang out when there is plenty to do in the field." Nothing strange a strong colony should like to sit outside to gossip after the close of a hard day's work; but it isn't good form in the middle of the day, if there is any work to be done in the field. When there is nothing to be had in the field, the wise little creatures do well not to use up their strength going a-field for nothing, and then they may be expected to cluster outside. But when there is a good honey-flow on, ventilation and super-room *enough* ought to prevent loafing except with a colony contemplating immediate swarming or disgruntled in some other way.

6. With starters top and bottom, with only an eighth or a quarter of an inch between, and a space of same kind at each side, the bees will build to the sides of their own accord.

7. No; and if you should find out the right answer for a certain condition, the answer might be quite different for some other condition.

8. Possibly, like workers, they may grow darker with age on account of loss of plumage; possibly the later drones may have been from darker colonies; possibly (if you will pardon the suggestion) your memory for colors may have been a little at fault.

9. Just the same that you might be doing on a hot day, fanning. Not exactly to cool their faces, however, but to cool the hive. Other bees inside the hive are similarly engaged, making a well-planned system of ventilation.

10. No swarms at all where the principal gathering comes early; increasing to 50 or 100 percent if there are heavy fall flows. I would have to eat and sleep at your house several days before deciding whether natural or artificial swarms would be best for you.

11. No; their habits are all right in advance.

12. Doubtful whether any general rules could be framed except such as are already in the text-books. Those of us who have been longer at the business probably do not know so much about bees as you give us credit for. If we could only keep quiet all the time we might keep up the delusion, but some question is sure to be asked sooner or later to expose our ignorance.

13. That depends upon management; "in this locality" about once in 10 days with any colony in danger of swarming.

14. The disturbance of opening a hive must interfere at least a little with the labor of the bees, and should occur only when the benefit resulting overbalances the interference.



Mr. Hasty's Afterthoughts

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, Ohio.

THE PRESENT PRICES OF BEE-SUPPLIES.

Doubtless most of the brethren want the price of sections lower, but I do not. I think the current price is low enough. This is not because I sell the wood again for more than I gave for it, but for other reasons. (In my retail sales I make an allowance for the weight of the wood to my customers.) Crowds of people, otherwise good and sensible, would—if court-houses were selling at 50 cents a dozen—would want to get them at 48%. This disposition to squeeze—squeeze everybody and everything, without regard to how unjust or cruel it may be—is one of the awful iniquities of human nature. As followers of the Christ of Bethlehem, it is our duty to combat this iniquity—combat it in ourselves first of all, and also in the great, great world—combat it just the same even if it does look like trying to regulate the level of Lake Michigan with a teaspoon. More of the spirit of Christ! And if that sounds too pious for average ears, more of the spirit of "Live and let live!" Murder and "Business" are old pals. Unless we have to take that back and say, Murder and Business are two names for the same old Thug.

When it comes to hives I think a little differently (but without any great vehemence or bitterness.) Mainly the hive-makers' own affair. Still, my private feeling is that a well-ordered, 20th century factory should be ashamed of itself if a single individual, without a bit of machinery, can make his own hives and make more than wages at it. Such a fact rather "gives 'em away."

But all the above is rather like obscuring the real matter with smoke. Also the real matter itself is rather complex, and needs clear thinking, if we are to feel just right about it. And this is so important that it will do us no harm to remember an old saying: "Clear thinking is a prerogative of God alone." If we realize a little how difficult clear thinking is, we shall be less liable to get 10,000 miles away from it—and be bragging about our clear thinking at the same time. Here are some things which clear thinking probably ought not to forget—some links that belong somewhere in the logical chain:

(Link A.)—The heart of this mighty nation has enlisted in a campaign against a great and real evil—difficult campaign, needing all possible forces. Shall we fail to drop into the righteous current? Shall we fail to push when all honest folks are pushing—and then save our credit by great ado some time when nobody else is pushing at all—or by standing off and saying proudly, "I am a well-wisher to this pushing, just the same as you?"

(Link B.)—One man excitedly makes a lot of objections—because he loves the cause, and wants to save it from a mistake. Another man does the same because he hates the cause and *wants to run it into a mistake*. Another man (fit hardly for loving or hating) objects because he is got up that way—always does it. One needs care in estimating these three men. Also, one man forbears all objections because (in his superficial thinking) he thinks things are all just right. Another man forbears because he sees the criticism business so terribly overdone that he fears the wisest protests, under the circumstances, would be more likely to hinder the cause than help it. Another man forbears because he always revolves around his own feelings—his own enjoyment of a rumpus. Objections break in on the fun; and his enthusiastic nature is never happy unless he is running over like a bottle of bees. One needs care in estimating these three men, too. But *somehow* every good man ought to be ready with his influence when the tide is right.

(Link C.)—Bee-keepers incline to consider themselves a select body of men. Is it not true, to a considerable extent, that they are? Neither the drinking, nor the smoking, nor the swearing about a bee-convention that there is about certain political conventions. I'm just now thinking about a hotel-keeper who passed the cigars to an important bee-committee—and not a man used cigars! Such a body of men should not complain that too high a level of commercial morals is urged upon them. Unless they have been badly led they will not, I think—not even if we say, Let wages and prices, and manufactures and profits, be adjusted as the same would be between a dozen brothers living on a far-distant island. Absolute monarchy—with a common-sense, Christian public opinion for monarch.

(Link D.)—There are certain men, often wealthy, who make it their business to purvey to the wants of other men. If some of these choose for their lot in life ministering to a superior class of men, it should not surprise them if they should run against *accountability* somewhat greater than inferior grades of men usually insist on. Certainly if they have ignored rules of decency made by the non-select world, they are not to be surprised if their own constituency warm their ears pretty well about it—and often, and long.

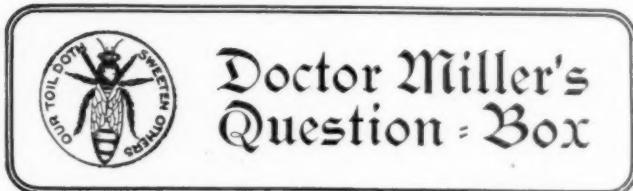
(Link E.)—There are certain doings and arrangements very common in recent years, repeated over and over again in almost every possible field—very capable of being beneficent, but practically almost always the opposite of beneficent—that the world has at last got up arms against. High time. Touch pitch—and be defiled. Get up, trust—and brick-bats begin to come your way—if not striped clothing. No use to tell us that the Meat Trust of Utopia is a perfectly lovely institution, which blesses all concerned, and gives the people the

cheapest possible meat. We know that. We also know that the Meat Trust of the United States is a gang of high-handed and abominable robbers—robbers that rob those who raise the cattle on the one hand, and rob those who eat the meat on the other hand—robbers that fix prices—and fix them not on reason, nor right, nor natural laws, but on a flat as impudent as the Czar's. Most other trusts differ only in degree. By the way, there isn't any Meat Trust. We know that. And we are ready, and waiting to hear, that there isn't any trust among bee-manufacturers. It is one of the commonest characteristics of this particular evil genus to deny their own existence. When the dog howls all night it means, in dog language, "There are no such things as dogs."

We must be getting almost ready now to put things together. We were startled awhile ago to learn that those who wrote to different firms for prices on lots of bee-supplies got in reply IDENTICAL FIGURES! *Eccce Rex!* There she am! No more to be said. No place for argument. No place for anything but the searching question, What are we going to do about it? What—if anything? Sad that a "decent regard for the opinions of mankind" did not keep our purveyors from this step—but it did not, it seems. Sad that it did not occur to them: We serve a select body of men; we should therefore be a little select in our methods. We did think that there were men among them that were willing to stand in the blaze of publicity as model men. We thought that some of them shrank from appearances of evil—shrank from them personally, and, more than that, shrank from them in a Christian sort of way—seeing we are taught to avoid the appearance of evil. That we were mistaken in this came to us as a sorrow and a blow. They are willing, it seems, for some prospective profits (when profits were already good) to take a position which necessarily renders them a sort of stench in the nostrils of mankind. Sorry! Very sorry! If we had not greater things to be sorry for we should be sorry that they threw away such an opportunity as they had—the opportunity of illustrating to the bigger bears how a spirit of live and let live, resting on the public sentiment and public reasonableness of an enlightened patronage can make it unnecessary to form a trust. Well, the *onus of the whole thing is not that certain goods may be offered to us a little too high. That's not it. Scotch that false idea whenever it pops up. It's the discovery of a yoke for our necks that we didn't know of before. It's the compulsory facing of the problem: Shall we go quietly on in a sort of semi-bondage, or shall we do something about it and break the bonds?—and shall the State Seal of Virginia furnish us with the model for a tableau? On one thing I shouldn't wonder if we were already near unanimity. It's well settled that "Faithful are the wounds of a friend"—we'll make them realize what an awful lot of friends they have, and what phenomenally faithful friends they be.*

E. E. HASTY.

[The foregoing was really intended as a private letter to us, but we have Mr. Hasty's permission to publish it.—EDITOR.]



Doctor Miller's Question Box

Send Questions either to the office of the American Bee Journal, or to Dr. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

Management with a Queenless Colony

1. I have a queenless colony. I took a frame of brood and eggs from another colony and gave to it. The bees will rear another queen, I suppose, but she can not be fertilized now, and what will be the result?

2. How would you manage a queenless colony at this time of year, when no queens are to be had?

MISSOURI.

ANSWERS.—1. To answer your question in very few words, any queen reared from brood given before the middle of March, as far north as central Missouri, will in 9 cases out of 10 be only a damage.

2. One way is to give it a queen as early as you can buy one. Another, and perhaps a better, is to distribute its bees and combs among other colonies.

Italianizing Bees

I have 4 colonies of brown bees which I wish to Italianize the coming season.

1. When is the best time to introduce the new queens? Should it not be early enough to secure Italian drones?

2. When I remove the old queens can I not also remove a frame of brood, honey and bees with her to an empty hive, forming a nucleus? Then if anything happened to a new queen I could return the old one again. Would not the nucleus keep growing until I could later in the season requeen with an Italian queen, or cell reared from the new queens, thus utilizing the brown queens during the breeding season, to some extent?

NEW YORKER.

ANSWERS.—1. It would be a nice thing to have the new queens installed very early; yet on the whole it is an open question whether it's best to get the queens early or later. Very early queens cost more,

and there is more danger introducing than in harvest time. The drone part is not so important, for the probability is that your queens will mate with drones from surrounding apiaries.

2. Yes, your scheme is all right. And don't be worried if you don't get all Italian blood in one season. If you do it in 5 you'll do well.

Transferring Bees

I bought 10 colonies of bees in hives that are square. I want to transfer them into the regular-size frame hives.

Will it do simply to remove the combs from the old frames which would not fill the new frames in length, or would it be better to fill the new frames completely by cutting the pieces to fit?

MISSOURI.

ANSWER.—Better fill frames entirely; otherwise the bees will be likely to fill out with drone-comb. In cutting pieces to fill out, it may be convenient to remember that it is not really necessary to have them the same way up and down that they were.

Feeding Bees—Clipping Queens—Using Hives in Which Bees Died

1. Is it safe and right to feed bees honey that has soured?

2. So much is said about clipping queens in the spring that one might think that it had to be done for each colony every spring. Does not the clipped queen live for several years, as a rule?

3. When a colony is winter-killed, and the hive is filled with comb and considerable honey, can not the hive with its comb and honey be used to advantage for a new colony? If necessary to cleanse it, how should it be done?

4. Are all Italian bees "red clover" bees, or is there a distinct kind especially adapted to gathering honey from red clover?

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. Yes, if fed in the spring at a time when bees are flying daily, and at a time when there is no danger of its going into surplus.

2. Yes, but the safe way is to look for her each spring, or at least before swarming-time, lest she may have been superseded, and a successor with whole wings be present. It sometimes happens that a queen is superseded before she is a year old.

3. Yes, indeed. Usually the bees will do the necessary cleansing, but you should brush out all the dead bees, and if any of the combs are very foul withhold them till after the bees have occupied the hive for a day or two, and give only one or two a day.

4. There's nothing very distinct about it. Bees that will work on red clover are called "red clover" bees, whether Italian or not.

Transferring Bees

Will you please tell me how to transfer bees from one hive to another? The hive they are in is poor, and I would like to get them into one with 9 frames.

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—Just exactly how it should be done, provided the bees are now in a frame hive, depends upon the size of the frame now in use compared with the one to which you wish to transfer them. If the frame is shallower than the old one, you will cut down the comb so as to make it the right depth. If the new frame is deeper, put the comb in, and then cut pieces to wedge in on top. Or, which may be more easily managed, turn the comb so the present top and bottom may be at the sides, and then cut the comb just deep enough to go in the frame. Before taking out the first frame from the old hive, have an empty frame ready for it. Lay some strings on a table or something of the kind, on these strings lay the empty frame, then after putting in the comb tie the strings. Of course the strings must be laid in such a way that they will be distributed along the length of the frame, perhaps 6 or more of them, each string independent of the others. When you take out the first frame, brush the bees from it before cutting, and put it in its hive after tying. Then move the old hive from the stand and put the new one in its place, and after that brush the bees into the new hive each time you take out another frame.

It is just possible that the old hive is a box-hive without any frames. In that case it may be better for you to wait till the bees swarm, hive the swarm in the new hive, then 21 days later cut the contents out of the old hive. In the meantime it will pay you big to buy a bee-book to tell you more about this and a whole lot of other things.

Keeping Bees on Shares

I have an opportunity to get some bees on shares. The other man is to furnish the hives, supers, and bees, and I am to furnish the sections and take care of them. They are in good condition. What proportion ought I to have?

IOWA.

ANSWER.—That's a very hard question to answer. If you are an expert with bees, giving them close attention, you ought to have a much larger share than the one who knows little about the business and does little at it. So your share may vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. Generally speaking, keeping bees on shares is not the most satisfactory thing in the world.

\$55 IN SPECIAL CASH PRIZES FREE

IN ADDITION TO REGULAR PREMIUMS.

We have decided to offer **TEN SPECIAL CASH PRIZES** in addition to the regular premiums, for getting **new** subscriptions to the Weekly American Bee Journal. The 1st Prize will be \$10; the 2d, \$9; 3d, \$8; 4th, \$7; 5th, \$6; 6th, \$5; 7th, \$4; 8th, \$3; 9th, \$2; and 10th, \$1.00.

Read the Following Conditions Very Carefully:

1. This Special Cash Prize Contest will begin on the morning of March 20, and close the evening of July 1.
2. All who compete for the Cash Prizes must have their own subscription to the American Bee Journal paid at least to the end of this year (1905). And each one competing for a Cash Prize must have Five (5) new subscriptions to his or her credit before entering the contest for Cash Prizes. That is, those who have sent in 1, 2, 3 or 4 new subscriptions will not be counted as contestants for the Special Cash Prizes. You must have 5 to your credit, but need not send in the 5 all at one time.
3. New subscribers are considered as those who have not taken the American Bee Journal regularly since 1903. That is, any one who is not getting it now, but received it during 1904, would not be considered a new subscriber now.
4. A new subscriber must not be a member of the same family where the Bee Journal is being taken now. A new subscriber must be in fact a new reader.
5. Cash must accompany every order when sending in new subscriptions. And after any regular subscriber has sent in 5 new ones, he will say when sending in the sixth new one that he wishes to compete for a Cash Prize. Then we will enter his name on the Contestants' List. (If all is not now plain, please ask any questions and we will try to clear up anything that is not understood).

LIST OF REGULAR PREMIUMS GIVEN

(whether you compete on the Special Cash Prizes or not).

Given Free for 1 NEW Subscription.

YOUR CHOICE.

Untested Italian Queen (in May or June).
Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing" (bound in Leatherette).
Hutchinson's "Advanced Bee-Culture".

Newman's "Bees and Honey" (in paper).
Howard's book on "Foul Brood".
Pierce's "Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping".
Monette "Queen-Clipping Device".

Given Free for 2 NEW Subscriptions.

YOUR CHOICE.

Dr. Miller's "40 Years Among the Bees".
Doolittle's "Scientific Queen-Rearing" (bound in cloth).

Newman's "Bees and Honey" (in cloth).
"Americanische Bienenzucht."
Stylographic Pen.

Given Free for 3 NEW Subscriptions.

YOUR CHOICE.

Prof. Cook's "Bee-Keeper's Guide; or, Manual of the Apiary."
Dadant's "Langstroth on the Honey-Bee".
Root's "A B C of Bee-Culture".
Your own Subscription to the American Bee Journal for one year.

A Novelty Pocket-Knife (with your name and address on one side of handle, and 3 bees on the other side).
A Fountain Pen.
100 copies "Honey as a Health Food".

Remember, that in each case above it is **your choice of any one** of the premiums offered. And when you have sent in 5 new yearly subscriptions, after March 20, you can **then** compete on the Special Cash Prizes. The one who sends in the most **new** subscriptions over 5, between March 20 and July 1, 1905, will receive \$10 cash **in addition** to whatever of the regular premiums he may have received for sending new subscriptions from time to time between March 20 and July 1. The one sending in the second largest number over 5, will get \$9 cash, and so on.

Now—let every one of our regular subscribers whose subscriptions are paid to the end of 1905 or beyond, get to work and pour in the new subscriptions. If your own subscription is not yet paid to the end of 1905, send it in at once, or when you send your first new subscription.

We will be pleased to furnish all the copies of the American Bee Journal free that you may want to use as samples. Just let us know how many you want.

Address, **GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,**
334 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.



LICE SAP LIFE

That's how they live and thrive. You can't have healthy, profitable fowls or stock and have lice too.

Lambert's Death to Lice

promptly kills all insect vermin and makes sitting hens comfortable. Sample 10c; 100 oz., \$1.00 by express.

O. K. STOCK FOOD CO.,
D. J. Lambert, Vice-Pres.
406 Mason Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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For Sale!

5 acres in fruit; house, barn, and large poultry-house. 25 miles due west of Chicago. Convenient to both electric and steam railways. For further particulars address,
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10 CENTS A YEAR.

The Dixie Home MAGAZINE, largest, brightest and finest ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE in the world for 10c a year, to introduce it ONLY.

It is bright and up-to-date. Tells all about Southern Home Life. It is full of fine engravings of grand scenery, wildfowls and famous people. Send at once. 10c a year, postpaid, anywhere in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. Six years, 50c. Or, clubs of 6 names, 50c; 12 for \$1. Send us a club. Money back if not delighted. Stamps taken. Cut this out. Send to-day. **THE DIXIE HOME,**
74A48t No. 75, Birmingham, Alabama.

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GREENING'S STEAM DUG TREES
AGENTS WANTED
STEADY EMPLOYMENT, GOOD PAY,
ELEGANT OUTFIT FURNISHED. WRITE FOR
TERMS. BEAUTIFUL COMPENSATED CHAIRS
700 ACRES
THE GREENING BROS. NURSERY CO.
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Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

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Hardy varieties; yield big crops. Grafted Apple, 45c; Budded Peach, 35c; Black Locust Seedlings, \$1 per 1000; Concord Grapes, \$2 per 100. We pay the freight. Catalog, English or German, free.

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Carl Schenck, Prop.
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\$12.80 For 200 Eggs INCUBATOR
Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog to-day

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are afforded via the Nickel Plate Road. With solid through trains to New York City and intermediate points, via both Lackawanna and West Shore Roads, and to Boston and other New England points, via the Nickel Plate and West Shore and Boston & Maine Roads, travelers via that popular low rate line are offered all modern conveniences. Excellent Dining Car Service, meals being served in Nickel Plate dining cars on American Club Meal Plan, ranging in price from 35c to \$1.00. No excess fare charged on any train on the Nickel Plate Road. Chicago depot, Van Buren and La Salle Sts., the only railroad station in Chicago on the Elevated Railroad Loop. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. Phone Central 2057.
1—11A5t

Reports and Experiences

Bees Doing Well—Closed End-Bars

The summer of 1904 was a pretty good one with bees in this locality. In 1903 I got a crop of only 400 pounds from 33 colonies, and half of it I had to feed back. This, with six previous years of poor crops, discouraged me. I did not give them the attention they ought to have had, and the consequence was that I lost until only 28 colonies were left. Eight of them were very weak, and it took all summer for them to build up. But I secured 1800 pounds of honey from the 20 that were in a better condition. I had taken care of one colony in first-class style, and secured from it 150 pounds of surplus, and had 35 pounds in the brood-nest, besides a great deal of pollen.

Last fall I provided each of them with about 30 pounds of honey, besides frames of pollen, and I set aside 80 frames of honey and

Better Seed More Corn

Increase your corn crop 5 to 10 bushels per acre and insure its ripening. Do it by getting seed suitable to your location.

Pride of the North

is a well known 90 day, early yellow dent. Very small cob with deep kernels closely set, ear medium length. Its extreme earliness insures its ripening in northern latitudes and its yield of shelled corn quite equals many larger sorts. Bushel shelled, \$1.25; on ear, \$2.00. For localities having a longer corn season, we recommend

PRIDE OF ILLINOIS

a large beautiful Yellow Dent Corn with broad and deep yellow grains. The ears are also of good length and yield a big harvest. Try this new variety. Bushel shelled, \$2.00; on ear, \$3.00. We also offer standard sorts, per bu. shelled, bags included:

Barnard's Yellow Dent \$1.75
Iowa Gold Mine - - 1.35
Iowa Silver Mine - - 1.35
Wisconsin White Dent 1.35

If you don't know just what you want, we will select a seed for you that will give perfect satisfaction. Write for free catalog, full of garden and field hints—worth sending for today.

W. W. Barnard & Co.
161 r. E.
Kinzie St.
Chicago

PRIDE OF THE NORTH

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

Southwestern Bee-keepers SAVE MONEY

See our prices on all BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES before you buy. Send for Catalog. We carry a full and complete line, will not be undersold, and will discount prices of any competitor.

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We represent the American Can Co. in Texas as their sole and exclusive agents for Honey-Cans. We also handle Dadant & Sons' world-famous Comb Foundation exclusively. Get our prices before buying.

BEEES AND QUEENS

In any quantity at all seasons of the year. Let us quote you.

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Bought and sold. We will buy your honey-crop, and we especially want your beeswax at highest market prices.

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(H. H. HYDE, Successor)

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They are the ROOT GOODS, and we sell them at Des Moines at Factory Prices. Write for estimate and discounts. We can save you money. Send to-day for 1905 catalog.

JOSEPH NYSEWANDER Iowa Phone 968
845t-14E5t 565 & 567 W. 7th St. Des Moines, Iowa

Send for Our 1904 Catalog and Price-List.

OUR HIVES AND SECTIONS Are Perfect in Workmanship and Material.

By sending in your order now, you will SAVE MONEY, and secure prompt shipment.

We will allow y a cash discount of 3 percent on orders sent in during January.

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BEE-SUPPLIES

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

Everything used by Bee-Keepers.

POUDER'S HONEY-JARS.

Prompt Service.

Low Freight Rates.

Catalog Free.

One of those nice FLEXIBLE BEE-HATS included free with every shipment, if you will mention it when ordering, telling where you saw the offer.

WALTER S. POUDER,

513-515 Massachusetts Ave.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Please Mention the American Bee Journal when writing Advertisers

pollen for spring. They are all doing well now, and for the last 2 weeks have worked hard on willow, and have carried in a good deal of pollen. A full blossom is now appearing on early plum.

I notice there are some bee-keepers that have the preference I have for closed end-bars. I made 10 frames for a hive about 3 years ago—the common thick-top and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch bottom-bar with 7-16-inch thick and $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide end-bar (closed end). I wish all my frames were of the same kind. If they are square and well put together there will be no propolis, and that means a good deal in this locality. It is not necessary to kill bees with them if they are rightly handled. All the frames which I make myself hereafter will be

DON'T BE BOTHERED



with lice on poultry. Schild's Lightning Lice Killing Machine instantly removes them from tinest chick or fat gobbler. 3 sizes. Also Poultry Bits, Lice Murder, Lightning Lice Killing Powder, etc. Catalog free. CHARLES SCHILD CO., 801 Detroit St., Cleveland, O.

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For Queens

SEND TO
JOHN W. PHARR
Berclair, Tex.

He will furnish at same prices as last year: Tested, \$1; Untested, 75c; 5 for \$3.25; 10 for \$6; 15 for \$8.25; 25 for \$12.50; 100 for \$45. He breeds Goldens, Carniolans and 3-Band Italians. Also 1, 2, and 3 frame Nuclei, and full colonies. Prices given on application. Pharr pays the freight, and guarantees satisfaction on all Queens. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable with the Lord than sacrifice. —(Prov. 3: 21.) 6Atf

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850,000 GRAPE VINES

69 Varieties. Also Small Fruits, Trees, &c. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample vines mailed for 10c. Descriptive price-list free. LEWIS ROESCH, FREDONIA, N.Y.

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HONEY-JARS.

For a limited time we offer No. 25 Honey-Jars, porcelain cover, metal screw cap, holding one pound of honey net, one gross in case complete, in 5-gross lots, \$4.00 per gross; less quantities, \$4.50 per gross, f.o.b. New York. If you want to secure some, let us know at once.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN,
265 & 267 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.
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STANDARD

Poultry AND... Bee SUPPLIES

The best of everything for the poultry and bee-keeper.

Freight Rates from
TOLEDO are the Lowest

BIG DISCOUNTS FOR
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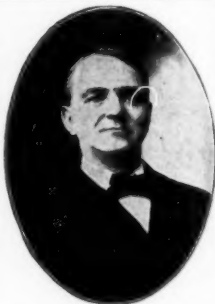
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Best and Most Direct Shipping Point
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Catalog and prices on Honey on application. If you want Good Goods at Factory Prices and Prompt Shipment, send your orders to the

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Beeswax 28c cash, or 30c when taking Bee-Supplies in exchange—delivered here.

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MUTH SPECIAL HIVE THE BEST DOVE TAIL MADE

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Wisconsin Basswood Sections

And Prompt Shipments

Is what we are making for our customers.

DOVETAILED HIVES AND SHIPPING-CASES

We carry a full line of SUPPLIES. Ask for Catalog.

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Dittmer's Foundation is the Best.

Send for Catalog, Samples and Discounts, and judge for yourself. 1904 output, 50 percent increase over 1903.

Full line of SUPPLIES, wholesale and retail.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNTS on all orders till Jan. 1, 1905.

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IT EXCELS.



WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.



BEE-SUPPLIES

OF ALL KINDS.



Beeswax Wanted at all Times.



DADANT & SONS, Hamilton, Ill.

made in this way, and as the price is 3 cents per frame very few will buy when they can make them.

In the spring I clean every hive, clipping all queens that have not already been clipped. I use the 10-frame dovetailed hive altogether.

I have about 50 gallons of the 1800 pounds left, and put all my honey in $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon Mason jars, which I sell at 60 cents, or 50 cents and jar returned. There is only $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds in each jar, for they do not hold half a gallon, so the price is all right.

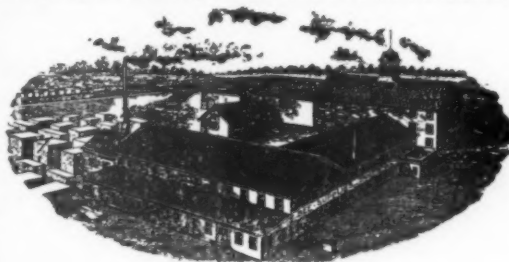
O. K. RICE.

Wahkiakum Co., Wash., Feb. 6.

Rains in Southern California

This season will mark the turning point in the history of Southern California's great drouth.

Up to the present date here the precipitation has been over 20 inches, and rain is still



AGENCIES.—Trester Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Shugart & Ouren, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Fulton & Ford, Garden City, Kan.; I. H. Myers, Lamar, Colo.; Southwestern Bee Co., 438 W. Houston St., San Antonio, Tex. **KRETCHMER MFG. CO., Red Oak, Iowa.**

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Discount for Early Orders

We carry a large stock and greatest variety of everything needed in the Apiary, assuring BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, and prompt shipments. We want every beekeeper to have our FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG, and read description of Alternating Hives, Massie Hives, etc. WRITE AT ONCE FOR CATALOG

DAVENPORT,

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HEADQUARTERS FOR

G. B. Lewis Co's B-WARE, Dadant's Foundation.

We can serve you quick and save you freight and express charges. Send us your BEESWAX in exchange for other goods. Send for our Catalog.

LOUIS HANSEN'S SONS.

Fruitful Trees High in Quality Low in Price

Millions of Fruit and Forest Trees, Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grapes and Strawberries, R. Mulberry and Black Locust Seedlings at special prices. Freight prepaid on \$10 orders. Guaranteed to reach you fresh and bright. Don't miss our free catalogue.

GAGE COUNTY NURSERIES

Box 648 Beatrice, Neb.
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Old Customers.

Those who have used our SUPPLIES are our best customers. They know from past experience that the quality of our goods is the equal of any in the market, and they are saving one-fourth of the cost.

Any purchase not absolutely satisfactory to you will be made so if you write us. This is fair. Let's have your order for this season's Bee-Supplies.

JOHN DOLL & SON,

Power Building,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Sweet Clover Seed

FOR SALE

50 lbs. or over, at 5 cents per pound. Address, J. OSEPH SHAW, Strong City, Kans.

The ORMAS Incubators & Brooders

Low in price. Fully guaranteed. Send for free catalogue.

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□ We handle a most complete line of G. B. Lewis Co's goods at their regular factory prices. Dove-tailed **HIVES**, **SECTIONS** (all kinds), **SMOKERS**, **VEILS**—in fact everything for the bee-keeper. Send 10 cents for **B-FRANKS**, an amusing and instructive little pamphlet, or, it will be sent free for the names and addresses of 6 bee keepers.

Lewis Makes the Finest Supplies—

We Sell Them.

□ Wholesale and Retail. Send for Catalog.

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Tested Queens by Return Mail, —\$1.00 Each—

We have a large number of Choice Tested Queens, reared last September and October, and wintered in 4-frame nuclei; these queens are vigorous and prolific, and of our fine strain of Three-Band Italians. Just the queens to build up weak colonies. Try them. Send for circular.

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LOREAUVILLE, Iberia Pa., LA.

WE SELL ROOT'S GOODS IN MICHIGAN
Let us quote you prices on Sections, Hives, Foundation, etc., as we can save you time and freight. Beeswax Wanted for Cash.

M. H. HUNT & SON,
BELL BRANCH, WAYNE CO., MICH

Golden Queens and Bees

Ready June 1. Hustlers for honey; very gentle, non-swarming. Price-list now ready—also an 8-page leaflet on queen-rearing, including my experience in curing pickled brood, black brood and bee-paralysis, sent free to all who apply.

HENRY ALLEY,

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40-Page Catalog Free!

Full information regarding all kinds of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES. Best goods. Latest improvements. Danzenbaker Hives and Fixtures. Prompt shipments. JOHN NEBEL & SON SUPPLY Co., High Hill, Mo.

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The Rietsche Press

Made of artificial stone. Practically indestructible, and giving entirely satisfactory results. Comb foundation made easily and quickly at less than half the cost of buying from the dealers. Price of Press, \$1.50—cash with order. Address,

ADRIAN GETAZ,

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

44At J. G. Goodner, of this State, write me that he "prefer to pay \$25 for a Rietsche Press than do without it."—A. G.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

falling daily. In many instances the rain has assumed torrential proportions, inundating and destroying much valuable property.

Wind has played havoc along the Ocean beach with breakwater piers, small ocean crafts, etc. With all this destruction, however, the good accomplished will be far in excess, and innumerable. We are now looking upon conditions favorable for both ranchmen and honey-producers. J. M. HAMBAUGH.

San Diego Co., Calif., March 20.

Great Rainfall in California

Great is our rainfall here, and almost as great is it in the lower counties of the State where dry years are common. The South has been having floods which have sent the rain-gauge higher than it has been for years. 'Tis well; crops will be good, and if everything goes well the honey crop will be the best in a long time. But it is too soon to "count one's chickens." Here we have a great season. The rains began in September; it has been raining a good portion of this month. Wild flowers as well as fruit-blossoms, to say nothing of garden flowers, are out in full swing. If it were not so wet the bees would have a feast galore. They work between showers, however. I notice that they have not increased as fast as might have been expected. W. A. PRYAL.

San Francisco Co., Calif., March 20.

Bees Still in the Cellar

Our bees are not out of the cellar yet. There have been quite a good many days when they could fly, but others when they were better off inside. It remains quite cool and cloudy. EUGENE SECOR.

Winnebago Co., Iowa, March 20.

Fruit-Trees Beginning to Bloom

Bees are working finely here. Peaches and plums are beginning to bloom.

P. T. LEMASTER.

Spartanburg Co., S. C., March 11.

WANTED—FIFTY 3-FRAME NUCLEI

Best Italian, with queens, in 10-frame single-walled hives—hives to be complete, super ship flat, including honey-boards, f.o.b. New York for Porto Rico, by July 15th. Terms cash. Best offer from reliable house will be considered. Please address,

MANES & SIEBERT,

13Atf SAN GERMAN, PORTO RICO.

With tears of sweetest joy,
That nothing can alloy,
I arise to say that
(Excuse this shabby hat)

DOOLITTLE

Has worked so very hard
That he has got a "pard"
To help him with his bees,
And if you wish to please

yourself and us, send for a circular giving particulars regarding our fine **ITALIAN QUEENS**.

Prices for Queens this season will be as follows:

Untested	\$1.00	\$2.25
Tested	1.25	3.00
Select Tested ..	1.50	4.00
Select Tested		
(1904 rearing) ..	2.50
Select Breeding	5.00
Extra Select		
Breeding	10.00

Prices quoted by the dozen or hundred.

Doolittle & Clark,

11Dt Boro dino, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

March 1st to April 15th 2 percent Discount.

Dovetailed Hives from Michigan White Pine, \$1.25 each, 1½-story for comb honey. Address,

The Wood Bee-Hive and Box Co.
10Atf LANSING, MICH.

87½ Percent Saved

In mortality to those insured in the
TOTAL ABSTINENCE DEPARTMENT

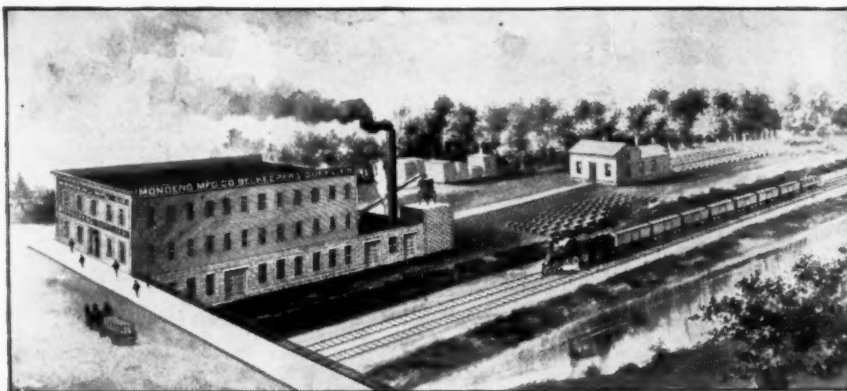
—OF—
❖ **Security Mutual Life Insurance Company** ❖

EACH POLICY HOLDER is entitled to a Bond issued by the
National Total Abstinence League.

YOU may hold a policy and BOND.

General and special agents wanted. Address,

3D28t **A. S. RENNIE, Mgr., 614 Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**



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Manufacturers of
Lowest Prices and Highest Quality. Our New Catalog just out. Write for it. Compare prices with others. 15 years' experience. Not in the Combination. Modern Machinery. Sections and Shipping-Cases by the car-load. Prompt shipments. Hives, Extractors, Feeders, and all Supplies used by bee-keepers. All goods guaranteed as per Catalog.

MONDENG MFG. CO.,

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Lowest Prices

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NEW .. ILLUSTRATED .. CATALOG free; also sample copy of

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The best magazine for beginners. (It has been published by us regularly for 15 years.)

Address,

**THE W. T. FALCONER
MFG. CO.,**

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Illinois.—The Western Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its spring meeting April 5, in the County Court Room, in Galesburg. Seasonable subjects will be discussed. Each meeting so far has been more interesting than the previous one, and we hope to continue that way. We earnestly invite all who are interested in this industry who are within easy reach of Galesburg, to be at this meeting.

E. D. WOODS, Sec.

Texas.—The North Texas Bee Keepers' Association meets at Blossom, Texas, April 5 and 6, 1905. We are expecting a good attendance and a very profitable meeting. We earnestly invite all who are interested to attend.

J. M. HAGOOD, Pres. I. N. HUNTER, Sec.

Michigan.—The Northern Michigan Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in Lady Macca-bees Hall, at Central Lake, Wednesday and Thursday, April 5 and 6, 1905. Hotel rates will be, The Tavern, \$1.50 per day. Editors A. I. Root and W. Z. Hutchinson will be present; also E. D. Townsend, Geo. E. Hilton and a number of other practical apiarists of Northern Michigan. If you have never attended a convention let us suggest that you try it for once, and you will have a higher opinion of your calling when you leave. W. MOHRMANN, Sec.

Geo. H. KIRKPATRICK, Pres.

Utah.—The Utah Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its spring convention in the Mayor's Office, City and County Building, April 7, at 10 a.m. All are invited. Matters of great interest to bee-keepers, and horticulturists will be considered. Cache Valley's experience of killing the bees by poison spraying in the bloom must not be repeated. Jot down your thoughts on this or any other question, and bring or mail the same.

G. E. GARRETT, Sec.

E. S. LOVESY, Pres.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

When consigning, buying or selling, consult

R. A. BURNETT & CO.,

199 SOUTH WATER ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE

The apiary of the late Charles B. Achard, is for sale in Rochelle, Du Page Co., Ill. It contains 11 colonies, 30 complete Danzenbaker hives (15 of them unused), tools, sections, foundation, etc. Inquire of

MISS A. M. ACHARD, Rochelle, Ill.

13A4t

Please mention the Bee Journal.

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Honey and Beeswax

CHICAGO, March 8.—There has been somewhat of an increase in the number of sales during the past 4 weeks, yet the volume has not been large, while prices are if anything lower than in January, especially on other grades than white clover. Fancy grades of white comb bring 12½@13c; No. 1, 12c, with some off in color at 11@11½c; amber grades slow at 8@10c. Extracted, white, 6@7c; amber, 5½@6½c; the price being governed by quality, flavor and package. Beeswax, if clean and good color, 30c per pound.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

NEW YORK, March 11.—There is no improvement in the comb honey situation. The demand is next to nothing; quotations nominal and no doubt some of the stock will have to be carried over. We quote fancy at 13c; No. 1 at from 11@12c, and dark at from 9@10c. Extracted is in fair demand: White at from 6@6½c; light amber at 5½c; Southern in barrels from 50@57c per gallon, according to quality. Beeswax firm at 29c.

HILDRETH & SEGELEN.

BOSTON, March 9.—The demand for comb honey still continues light with heavy stocks on hand. Fancy white, 15@16c; No. 1, 14c. Extracted, 6@8c, according to quality.

BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—The honey market still shows very little life and prices are down and very weak, the best white honey selling at \$2 a case and down as low as \$1.25. Extracted from 4½@6½c. Beeswax, 28c. We have been expecting the market to do better, but so far have been disappointed. C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

CINCINNATI, O., March 20.—The comb honey market has been a drag the last month; this caused the holders to offer extra inducements in prices. Quotations obtained are as follows: No. 1 fancy water-white comb, 12@13c; No. 2, 10½@11½c. Extracted: white clover in barrels, 6½c; in cans, 7½@8c; amber, in barrels, 5½@5¾c; in cans, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 27c.

C. H. W. WEBER

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—As the season advances, the call for honey is decreasing, and the market at the present time is dull. Some few sales. We quote: Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1, 11@12c; amber, 11c. Extracted, white, 6½@7c; amber, 5½@6c. Beeswax, 28c.

We are producers of honey and do not handle on commission.

WM. A. SELSER.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 8.—Honey market dull this extreme cold weather, especially comb, which candies or granulates and cracks easily. We quote: Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1, 12@13c; mixed, 10@11c; buckwheat, 10@11c. Extracted,

better demand: Buckwheat, 6@6½c; white, 6@6½c. Buckwheat most in demand, as the Jewish people will have no other. Beeswax, 30@32c.

H. R. WRIGHT.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—There is little, if any, improvement in the honey market here, since our last quotation. We hope to render a more encouraging report soon. We quote amber extracted honey in barrels and cans at 5½@6½c. White clover at 7@8c. Fancy white comb at 12@13c. Beeswax, 28c.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—White comb, 1-lb. sections, 11@12c; amber, 8@10c. Extracted, white, 6@6½c; light amber, 4½@5½c; amber, 3½@4½c; dark amber, 3@3½c. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 29@30c; dark, 27@28c.

Local demand is light, but there is considerable going outward, another shipment of 200 cases being made this week to Germany. Stocks are largely of amber grades and are not of very heavy volume, but are ahead of immediate local requirements, there being no disposition on the part of jobbers and retailers here to carry much honey at this advanced date in the season.

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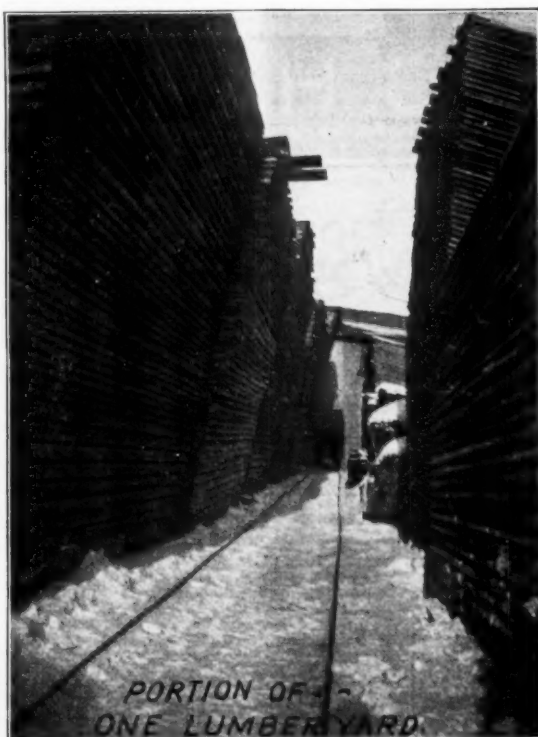
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Norris & Anspach, Kenton, O.
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Chicago, Ill., 141 & 143 Ontario St.
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